

**Weather Forecast**  
Some cloudiness, cooler today; high near 75. Tomorrow fair and continued cool.  
Temperatures yesterday—High, 81 at 5:05 p.m.; low, 55 at 6:30 a.m.; 67 at 10 p.m.  
United States Weather Bureau Report.

# The Sunday Star

WITH DAILY EVENING EDITION

**Home Delivery**  
The Evening and Sunday Star is delivered by carrier in the city and suburbs at 90c per month when 5 Sundays; \$1.00 per month when 5 Sundays.  
Telephone NA. 5000

No. 2,096—No. 36,920. WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 3, 1945—NINETY-SIX PAGES. An Associated Press Newspaper. Washington and Suburbs. TEN CENTS. 15 CENTS Elsewhere.

## De Gaulle Charges British Armed Syrians, Suggests Big 4 Parley; Halsey's Planes Hammer Japan

### General Rejects Churchill Plan for 3-Power Meeting

By the Associated Press.  
PARIS, June 2.—Gen. Charles de Gaulle today charged that the British "carried arms furnished by the British" and suggested that a four-power conference including Russia negotiate the question "of the whole Arab world"—an area where British interests predominate.

When asked to give the names of the "crowd" of British agents which he said precipitated the Syrian and Lebanese uprising, Gen. de Gaulle said "Every one knows their names, and I would blush to give them to you."

"We must finish with 'dikts' and crisis," said the French leader in outlining the French side of the Levant dispute which has found the Syrians and Lebanese refusing to negotiate with the French because of French wishes for concessions in their homelands.

"It would be a most monstrous absurdity," Gen. de Gaulle said, "if, having ended the war against Germany, we should find ourselves confronted by bloody intrigues between the Allies."

Tells of Previous Clashes.  
Gen. de Gaulle told of French-British political and economic clashes in the Middle East dating from the World War and clearly indicated his refusal to submit the Middle East problem to a tripartite meeting of France, Britain and the United States, as proposed by Prime Minister Churchill three days ago.

He declared Mr. Churchill's message "will change nothing," adding "I haven't thought it necessary to reply to this message."

Reminding his listeners at a press conference that Russia has interests in the Middle East, Gen. de Gaulle said:

"There are many who are interested in this question. First of all there are the Big Four—France, Britain, the United States and Soviet Russia. And there are also the Arab states."

"These constitute a group. If they want to settle the question in a normal manner—and I hope peacefully—they must consider it all together and not from the point of view of stupid rivalry."

Wants Military Bases.  
Gen. de Gaulle said France was entitled to military bases the same as Britain and the United States and charged that the "British attitude" in the Middle East was one reason for France's inability to give full independence to Syria and Lebanon.

Gen. de Gaulle indicated his willingness to submit the explosive question to international discussion providing Russia was invited to participate and "the question of the whole Arab world, including Egypt, Iran, Palestine and others" was discussed.

(Most of the Arab countries, which have formed a Pan-Arab League and have indicated their willingness to back Syrian-Lebanese demands for independence, form a rich reservoir of oil and also are in a militarily strategic position at the crossroads of the world.)

Gen. de Gaulle said he had invited the correspondents to the conference to give them a background on "an international crisis" about which "there have been spread such a great number of false or tendentious reports."

Influence in Middle East.  
He told of France's "spiritual, moral and intellectual influence" in the Middle East and spoke of Britain's "other interests, more especially commercial."

He said France and Britain had been in difficulties with each other ever since the World War when they received League of Nations mandates in the Middle East. "And they are far from being ended," he added.

Gen. de Gaulle said he had signed an agreement with the British July 23, 1941, in order to avoid friction in the Levant between the two nations.

"In this agreement it was particularly stipulated that France should exercise in Syria and Lebanon the same powers that she had always exercised," he said. "At the same time France proclaimed the independence of Syria and Lebanon," he declared, "and declared herself ready to negotiate with them the practical conditions that these two states would exercise in this independence."

### Welcome Him Home!

(An Editorial.)

Washington ought to give General Eisenhower a warm welcome when he returns here on Monday, June 18.

It should be a welcome by the people of the United States, as represented by President Truman, and the members of Congress. And there should be an opportunity for the people of the Washington Community to express, on their own behalf, something of that warm affection for the Allied supreme commander which has given him a permanent place in the hearts of his countrymen.

It is to be hoped, therefore, that the plans for his reception will include, in addition to other official formalities demanded by such an occasion, a military parade as an escort for General Eisenhower. People want to see him and cheer him. The parade should be held at a time that will permit the Government employees to take their places on the sidelines.

Some day Washington will have a grand victory parade—when the war is over. The war is not yet won. But part of it is won. And we shall be welcoming home the man whose skill as a soldier and as a statesman did so much to make the victory possible. (See Story on Page A-2.)

### Arab Nations' League Approved by Official Of State Department

By the Associated Press.  
NEW YORK, June 2.—American approval of the development of the Arab League—dedicated to helping Arab states toward independence—was expressed tonight by William Phillips, special assistant to the Secretary of State.

His statement was made in a speech at a dinner meeting of the Institute of Arab American Affairs, honoring the visiting regent of Iraq, Prince Abdull Ilah.

He introduced a new element into the tense Levantine situation where the smoke of French-Arab fighting still eddied and French troops had ceased firing only after British forces had been directed to stop further bloodshed.

The first official American blessing for the recently formed league closely followed a note which Russia sent to others of the Big Five powers urging that "timely measures" be taken to end the Levantine clash.

Arab Desires Cited.  
But Mr. Phillips' statement appeared to be more than an echo of the Soviet call for measures to stop the outbreak that already has complicated the work of United Nations delegates trying at San Francisco to set up a world peace-keeping organization.

Mr. Phillips declared that "the determination of the Arab people to re-establish their independence and to play a role in world affairs to which they feel themselves entitled by reason of their brilliant past and their talents and industry, undoubtedly was one of the factors which motivated them during the first World War to fight for their freedom (from Turkey)."

"Unquestionably the same determination contributed to their decision recently to form the League of Arab States."

"We welcome the development of Arab co-operation and are confident that the strengthening of the ties between the various Arab countries will not only be to their common benefit but will also enable them to make important and constructive contributions to the great tasks awaiting the United Nations."

Most of the Levant states retain at least vestiges of colonial or mandate status in the form of special rights accorded to Britain or France. It was in working out the elimination of mandate status under France that Syria and Lebanon got into their present difficulties with French forces.

Mr. Phillips also announced plans to put American air lines and direct radio-telegraphic communications into every Middle East country in the near future if those countries agree.

"If certain proposals which we have made to various governments of the Near East lead to agreements," he said, "it will be possible in the near future for civilians to travel comfortably and economically between the United States and the most important cities of the Arab world in less than 48 hours."

"We hope eventually to be able to establish direct radio-telegraphic connections with each country in the Near East," he declared, asserting that Americans "place great importance upon the strengthening of our cultural relations with the Near Eastern people."

### Paris Surete Alerted For Arrival of Laval

By the Associated Press.  
PARIS, June 2.—Official circles said tonight they had no information on a report that the arrival of Pierre Laval in Paris from Barcelona was imminent. The surete, however, alerted a special section which had been designated to take charge of the former Vichy chief of government when he arrives.

Laval has been in custody of Spanish authorities.

### 36 Enemy Aircraft Shot or Damaged In Raid on Bases

By the Associated Press.

GUAM, Sunday, June 3.—Admiral William F. Halsey, just returned to action in the Pacific with his 3d Fleet, sent carrier planes against suicide plane bases of the Japanese homeland on Kyushu Island yesterday while the American 10th Army tore into disintegrating enemy forces on Okinawa.

Today's fleet communiqué reported carrier planes of Admiral Halsey's fleet, operating under Vice Admiral John S. McCain, shot down two enemy planes, destroyed 11 on the ground and damaged 23 more at Miyazaki, Kokubu, Tushira, Kago-shima and Chiran. Two enemy surface craft were destroyed off the coast.

The Tokyo radio reported that "approximately 200 carrier-based aircraft, 'escorted by flying boats,' bombed and strafed air bases in Southern Japan for two hours."

The broadcast said carrier-based Wildcat and Corsair fighters came over Southern Kyushu Island "in 10 formations" between 8 a.m. and 10 a.m. (7 p.m. to 9 p.m. Friday, Washington time). They also "strafed trains."

Fleet Can Move Anywhere.  
Admiral Halsey was disclosed yesterday to have gone back into "action against the Japs, boasting his fleet could move anywhere from the North to South Pole and even, if need be, into Tokyo Bay."

In the Okinawa campaign, now in its closing phases, the 10th Army divisions, ranging south from the lapsed Naha-Yonabaru line yesterday for general gains up to 1,000 yards. They were backed by tanks and heavy artillery, due to a cessation of rainy weather which had delayed Okinawa with 13 inches of rain in 10 days.

Enemy resistance was moderate. The 3d Fleet's assault on enemy suicide plane bases came at a time when the Tokyo radio was trumpeting that huge successes had been scored by such attacks on shipping.

That the Japs would be stepped up. But Admiral Chester W. Nimitz said today that enemy air action through Friday continued on a small scale as it had the last few days.

Ground on Okinawa, in the west Ogasawara sector, the attack on Naha, the 1st Marine Division yesterday gained 1,000 yards near Shuri and crossed the Naha-Yonabaru east-west highway.

Village of Chan Captured.  
Near the center, the 96th Infantry Division captured the village of Chan, which is 2 miles below captured Shuri and pushed on below Chan toward the village of Tera. The Yanks seized high ground near Kamizato.

On the east coast, the 7th Infantry Division pushed southward in a move aimed at cutting off the Chinese Peninsula and reopening the Nakagusuku harbor, once the anchorage of the Japanese fleet.

The 7th captured the town of Ogusuku, 2½ miles south of occupied Yonabaru and spared toward Shinazato.

Meanwhile, the 77th Infantry Division mopped up Japanese stragglers around Shuri.

Japanese survivors of the shattered Shuri line appeared to be mustering a large portion of their fighting strength for a last-ditch defense of Naha airfield, largest on the island.

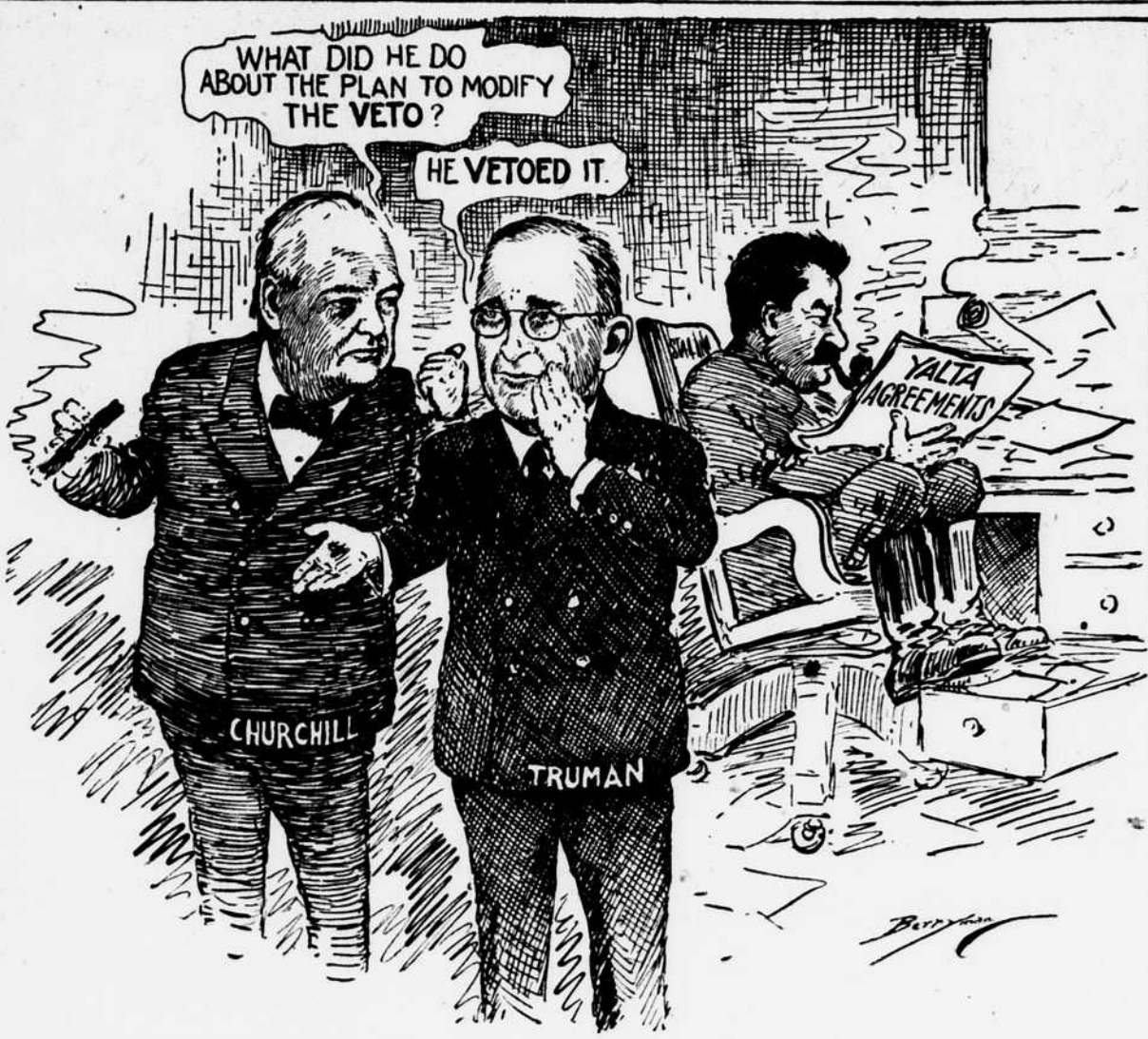
Sixth Marine Division patrols opposite south of Kokubu River reported that Naha Peninsula on the west coast was "alive with enemy troops" in the vicinity of the airfield south of Naha.

Today's communiqué reported a strike by Army Thunderbolts at Shuri on Friday preparatory to the 3d Fleet assault.

Escort carrier planes Friday also blasted Sakishima, southern-most of the Ryus.

Four additional men from the District area have been reported killed in this war. See "On the Honor Roll," Page A-2.

(See PACIFIC, Page A-5.)



### Russians Hold Veto 'Indivisible'; U. S. to Stand Firm on Own Plan

Two Interpretations May Be Presented; Concessions Held Moscow Responsibility

By GOULD LINCOLN, Star Staff Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—The United Nations Conference received a new jolt tonight when Moscow's reply to the interpretation of the Yalta vote formula took the attitude that the "veto is indivisible."

At the second of the two Big Five meetings today, the United States delegation determined to stand firm on its interpretation of the formula, with its veto powers.

It may be necessary, it was said, to go to the conference of the United Nations with two interpretations—the American, which has been supported by the British, Chinese and French, and the Russian version. The only chance of a compromise, from the American point of view, is for the Russians to make some concessions.

The Soviet interpretation undertook to specify in the United Nations Charter those matters which are "procedural" and as such, not subject to the veto of the big powers.

U. S. Due to Liberalize E Bond Sales Termed 'Touch and Go' Affair In Last Week of Drive

By JAMES Y. NEWTON.  
The administration plans a major liberalization of wage controls soon to compensate workers for overtime pay and other pecuniary advantages lost in the cutting back of war contracts and the reconversion of industry to civilian production, it was learned last night.

Policy changes now under consideration would allow for increases in basic wage rates, long sought by labor. The method of adjusting wages finally decided on will not be described by stabilization officials as the scrapping of the Little Steel formula, but the result would be the same.

Although current developments point to an easing of policy when the full impact of post-V-E day cuts in war production begins to be felt, officials intend to keep wage controls at least until Japan is defeated.

One idea in discussion would permit upward adjustment in straight-time pay sufficient to compensate the worker for half of the take-home earnings lost in changing hours.

Former War Prisoners Snarl Traffic in Paris

By the Associated Press.  
PARIS, June 2.—Three thousand former prisoners of war, most of them wearing the ragged uniforms in which they left for the front in 1940, snarled traffic in the Place de Concorde and Champs Elysees today, marching with banners reading: "Three Months' Vacation with Pay," "Decent Clothes and Boots," "Three Thousand Francs a Head for Each Year of Captivity," and "Purge the Black Market and War Profiteers."

The demonstration was orderly.

\$5 Auto Tax Stamps For New Year to Go On Sale Saturday

By the Associated Press.  
That windshield tax is due again. The new \$5 automobile tax stamps will go on sale next Saturday, it was announced yesterday by Joseph D. Nunan, Jr., Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Beginning July 1, the stamps must be exhibited on all motor vehicles which are used on the highways. You can buy the stamp at all post offices and offices of Internal Revenue collectors.

### Heavy Property Loss Caused by Hailstorm In Nearby Virginia

80 Planes Damaged At Hybla Valley, D. C., Maryland Also Hit

A sheet of heavy rain and hail, lashed by a strong wind, swept over Washington and nearby Virginia and Maryland at dusk last night, destroying gardens, breaking windows and drenching thousands of home-bound Government workers.

Most serious damage was reported in the Virginia area between Fairfax and Alexandria, where hail as large as golf balls caused property damage estimated to run into thousands of dollars and broke thousands of glass panes in greenhouses. At the Hybla Valley Airport, 4 miles south of Alexandria, the hail riddled the wings of 80 airplanes waiting to be sold as surplus Government property. It was estimated that 4,000 window panes were broken in Alexandria.

The Weather Bureau recorded a rainfall of 0.77 inches between 6:07 p.m. when the storm broke and 8:05 p.m.

Trees Are Uprooted.  
In nearby Maryland and Virginia, the storm uprooted trees, caused scores of automobiles to stall along roads and cut off all electric power in the Rockville area, including the Montgomery County General Hospital at Sandy Spring, when lightning struck equipment in front of the Rockville substation of the Potomac Electric Power Co.

Hospital authorities said the operating room was not being used at the time and light was being furnished by candles. Pepco officials said repairs were in progress, but that they had "no idea" when the current could be turned on again.

In addition, the Montgomery County police radio system was put out of commission and police were forced to use a transmitter in one of the police cars for dispatching purposes.

Damage to gardens in nearby Virginia was reported to be heavy where hail damage was reported over a 30-mile area. One Fairfax County gardener said his peas were "shredded," his cabbages "ripped to pieces," his onions "beaten and cut off" and his beans and beets seriously damaged. He said he "would have to start all over again."

Fairfax County volunteer firemen responded to two fire alarms during the height of the storm. Both were small blazes and were extinguished without difficulty.

The area around the Bladensburg station was hit by a hail of bricks and stones. (See STORM, Page A-6.)

### Truman Asks Nation to Conserve Every Ounce of Food Possible

By the Associated Press.  
President Truman called on the American people last night to produce, preserve and conserve all food possible as a "real contribution to the final victory and the peace."

He issued this statement: "In this fourth year of war the need for every ounce of food which the American people can produce and preserve is greater than ever before."

"The supply lines to feed our troops and the millions fighting and working with them are the longest in the history of warfare. Along the thousands of miles of these lines, food must be kept moving. Our soldiers in Europe are eating more canned fruits and vegetables because they are changing from combat rations to regular meals."

"Beyond our tremendous military requirements lies the task of working for other nations to help liberate and rebuild their countries. There can be no lasting peace in a hungry world."

"We Americans must do our part to help swell the Nation's food supply. I call upon every American to help discharge this obligation in every way possible: "By growing a Victory garden—whether it be in the backyard, in a community or company employ plot, or on the farm. There is still plenty of time to plant in most parts of the country."

"By dedicating ourselves to growing larger and better gardens and seeing them through to the harvest."

"By preserving our food at home (See FOOD, Page A-4.)"

### 19 Hurt in Riot At Jessups Over Meat Shortage

Dining Hall and Cells Wrecked in Protest Of 600 Prisoners

Sixteen prisoners were wounded and two guards and a State policeman were beaten and stabbed late yesterday at the Maryland House of Correction at Jessups during a three-hour riot over the scarcity of meat in the prisoners' supper stew.

The rioting, in which 600 to 800 prisoners—albeit short-terms—participated, started in the dining hall and was quelled only when State policemen fired on the rioters with sawed-off shotguns. Fire hoses and tear gas had proved futile.

Virtually every window in the prisoners' section of the institution, in Anne Arundel County, was smashed, as was most of the furniture in the cell blocks. At the height of the riot, a quickly quelled fire was set in the prison shirt shop and guards and State police were doused with buckets of hot water.

The shooting started when a group of prisoners rushed a squad of State policemen, who were attempting to herd them into the cell blocks on the second floor of the institution. Police said none of the prisoners were seriously wounded.

Guard Stabbed in Back.  
W. H. Dean, one of the six guards in the dining hall when the riot started, was stabbed in the back by a Negro prisoner and then beaten over the head.

The prisoner then dragged him into one of the cell tiers, where he lay semiconscious for an hour and a half among the rioters before he was rescued by State police and taken to St. Agnes Hospital in Baltimore. His condition there was said to be serious.

Another guard, another guard in the dining hall, was beaten but not seriously injured. Trooper Hugh J. Kavanagh of the State police was stabbed in the shoulder with a broken bottle.

Prisoners were wounded in the legs, arms and chests by scattered shots from the riot guns. About half of the wounded prisoners were colored.

Begun by Signal.  
Military police from Fort George G. Meade and a number of Baltimore city policemen were sent to Jessups to reinforce the 30-odd State policemen there.

The riot started apparently by pre-arranged signal at 4:30 p.m. when a group of prisoners in the white section of the dining hall overturned the tables and sent their dishes clattering to the floor. Immediately other tables were thrown over and the more than 900 men in the hall began shouting and throwing food.

The attack on the two guards followed. The rioting prisoners then rushed from the dining hall into the cell blocks, all on the second floor of the institution, and were in complete control of a full wing of the building on that floor for the next three hours.

As soon as he was notified of the outbreak, Dr. J. Leroy Wright, warden, called the State police for help and notified the superintendent of prisons.

Hot Water Is Weapon.  
By the time the State troopers began arriving—they had been summoned from a radius of 40 miles—the prisoners had practically finished demolishing the furnishings in the dining hall. They tore up sheets and metal picture cups from the walls and whatever they could lay their hands on they hurled at the windows.

The fuse box controlling the electric lights on the second floor was short-circuited and caught fire. About the time the State police arrived the prisoners were filling buckets and tubs with hot water and hurling the missiles at any one who attempted to walk up the steps to the second floor. Some of the rioters "spiked" the hot water with disinfectant. Others hurled broken glass down the stairway.

At 6 p.m. Warden Wright and Harold E. Donnell, State superintendent of prisons, went to the head of the stairs and warned the rioters that if they did not quiet down they would be shot.

### Huge Ration Point Plot Charged in Omaha; 2 Held

By the Associated Press.  
OMAHA, June 2.—Red points were selling for \$2 to \$5 per thousand, sugar-coupons for \$2 a 100 pounds, and shoe coupons for 50 cents in an Omaha black market ring uncovered by the arrest of a barber and a bank employee, a special investigator from OPA's Regional Currency Protection branch said today.

Olds J. Ray, the barber, was accused of selling the red points at his barber shop. Albert F. Sulley, for 26 years an employee of an Omaha Bank, was accused of disposing or selling through illegitimate channels ration points and coupons deposited at the bank and placed in his care.

Both were charged with conspiracy. Sulley stood mute on the charges when arraigned. Ray waived hearing.

Reds Destroy Nazi Gang

LONDON, June 2 (AP)—The Soviet-controlled Berlin radio reported tonight that the Red Army troops had wiped out a Nazi gang engaged in sabotage in the vicinity of the Saxony city of Chemnitz.

## Fire Bombs Dropped in a 550-Plane Raid on Tokyo Cost \$3,010,500---War Bonds Buy More Bombs